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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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COUNTRY	USSR (Moscow Oblast)	REPORT	
SUBJECT	Miscellaneous Industrial Plants in Moscow	DATE DISTR.	30 September 1960
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The following four attachments on various industrial installations in Moscow

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Attachment 1: Information on the Textile Manufacturing Combine i/n Dzerzhinskiy and a short paragraph on military activity in the Senezh area are given in this three-page report. Among the textiles produced by this

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STATE	X	ARMY	#	X	NAVY	X	AIR	15	NSA	X	OCR	X	NIC	X	

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(Note: Washington distribution indicated by "X"; Field distribution by "#".)

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combine was a nonsynthetic canvas imprinted with a camouflage design; this material was used to fill military orders. **(no details)**

Attachment 2: The Red Rose Textile Combine, during 1949-1956, made, among other textiles, a cream-colored parachute material. One order might call for 200 to 500 meters of fabric; the plant sometimes got one or two orders a month and sometimes only one in two months. According to this two-page report, the combine had no secret shops or secret activity.

Attachment 3: This six-page report on the Serp i Molot Metallurgical Plant names plants with which it had commercial relations and describes the types of steels exchanged. The plant also worked with titanium. The secret division (sekretnyy otdel) was the only restricted part of the plant; reportedly, no military work was done in any part.

Attachment 4: Textile Mill No. 14 in Kuntsevo, during 1943-1956, produced fabrics for the military, for government orders, and for export. This two-page report briefly describes six materials, some of which were used for military uniforms. An additional page, thermofaxed, has sketches of two factory markings; these markings, seals, are described.

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COUNTRY: USSR (Moskovskaya Oblast)

SUBJECT: 1. Information on the Textile Manufacturing Combine i/n Dzerzhinskiy and its Military Production.
2. Brief Comments on Military Activity in the Senezh Area

DATE OF REPORT: 2 August 1960

1. INFORMATION ON THE TEXTILE MANUFACTURING COMBINE I/N DZERZHINSKIY AND ITS MILITARY PRODUCTION
2. BRIEF COMMENTS ON MILITARY ACTIVITY IN THE SENEZH AREA

1. The Textile Manufacturing Combine i/n Dzerzhinskiy (Kombinat Trekhgornogo Manufactura imeni Dzerzhinskogo) was located on Rochdelskaya ulitsa No. 13, between the afore-named street and Kransnoprenenskaya naberezhnaya, in Krasnopresenskiy rayon, Moscow. 50X1-HUM

the employees usually called it the "Trekhgorka". The combine, one of the largest of its kind in the USSR, employed about 6,000 workers. It comprised three sections called them factories), namely, a weaving, a spinning and a printing mill; the last had bleaching, trimming, dyeing, and printing shops, plus sorting, packing and transportation sections, and employed about 400 workers. There was, moreover, a design office employing some 25 to 30 designers and 50X1-HUM

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many engravers. The combine produced cotton textiles, light and heavy artificial silks, crepe, flannel, assorted fabrics for women's apparel, and a woven, light-textured, non-synthetic canvas material which was used to fill military orders (see paragraph 2 below for further details). The combine also did printing and dyeing for other textile mills.

2. When the combine received military orders for canvas imprinted with a camouflage design, the job of printing was assigned to any printer who happened to be free. 50X1-HUM the combine might receive only one order in a two-month period or, again, one or two orders a month 50X1-HUM during one working shift and using one printing drum, had been able to print 300 bolts of this material and, assuming that the printer on the second shift turned out a like amount, the daily output could be estimated at 600 bolts, or a total of 1,800 or 2,400 bolts in the three or four days it usually took to fill an order. Each bolt contained about 42 meters of fabric, some 60 to 80 centimeters in width. Occasionally the combine ran short of the canvas material and a supply of it was obtained from other plants (names not known).

3. Before the printing was done, the canvas was treated with a yellow or light-brownish substance called naphthol, a sort of sticky liquid which was applied to the canvas by means of revolving drums; 50X1-HUM After the naphthol treatment, the canvas was dyed and printed, using a pattern of brown triangles and squares on an olive drab base. Cold dyes were used they were prepared from a powder; Once the printing had been completed the finished product was checked for quality by military inspectors. 50X1-HUM

the product could be used for making tents, camouflage covers for guns or tanks, or rain capes; it was not suitable for military uniforms. 50X1-HUM

4. the combine manufactured material for soldiers' undergarments and probably khaki cloth for tunics 50X1-HUM

5. the following Soviet personnel employed at the combine:

Severyanova, Anna Sergeyevna -- director of the combine for many 50X1-HUM

Fodelman, Lev Leonidovich -- an engineer-engraver,

Romashev (fnu) -- chief of the printing shop;

6. two metallurgical plants may have been located north of the combine

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7. During the month of May, 1955 and 1956 gunfire emanating from the 50X1-HUM direction of the restricted area opposite the Senezh sanatorium; the noise sounded like practice shooting. an 50X1-HUM officers training academy was located in or near Solnechnogorsk and that the trainees included Hungarians, Poles, and officers from other foreign countries;

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Country USSR (Moskovskaya Oblast)

Subject The Red Rose Textile Combine (Textilnyy Kombinat Krasnaya Roza) in Moscow

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2. Combine Krasnaya Roza

The Textile Combine Red Rose, [redacted] Textilnyy Kombinat Krasnaya Roza, was located on Teplyy pereulok, number unknown, in the Frunzenskiy rayon of Moscow (see Moscow City Map 12755, 7-57, M-19). From 1947 to the spring of 1956, [redacted]

[redacted] The combine consisted of several sections employing about 2000 workers. These were, a weaving shop, dying and printing shop, and sorting and packing sections. The inspections took place in the sorting section. The quality inspectors were commonly called "Prakovshchiki", consisting of about 12 female and 4 male inspectors.

3. Products Parachute Material + Other Products

The combine produced the following materials: Natural and artificial silks - one of the synthetic silks was known as 'Kapron' the substance of which source was unable to describe, semi-wool materials, crepe-satin, a variety of cotton [redacted] garments, clothing and undergarments, and a material for parachutes. [redacted]

[redacted] The production of the parachute material was in process at the plant during 1949-1956. Orders for it were, however, sporadic, ranging from once or [redacted] month to once in two months. [redacted] during the summers orders were, or could have been more frequent. [redacted] Orders ranged from 200 to 500 meters. The material [redacted] of a creamy color. Manufacturing methods for the parachute material or any statistical data was unknown [redacted]

Special Activities

4. There were no secret shops or secret activity at the combine. The section where the raw-
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crude material was inspected was not restricted and the male inspectors, when not engaged in the inspection of the military material, performed inspections as the rest of the quality examiners. No other items of military significance were manufactured at the combine, 50X1-HUM
Inspection methods employed by the male inspectors were unknown
Mobilization potential of the combine was also unknown

5. Trips

[illegible] information on areas [illegible] Co.

6. Civil Defense

No information.

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7.

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COUNTRY: USSR (Moskovskaya oblast)

SUBJECT: Serp i Molot Metallurgical Plant in Moscow

DATE OF REPORT: 19 August 1960

SERP I MOLOT METALLURGICAL PLANT IN MOSCOW

1. The Serp i Molot Metallurgical Plant was located on shosse Entuziastov, Moscow, before the revolution, it was known as the Guzenskiy Plant, after the proprietor. It was subordinate to the Ministry of the Metallurgical Industry.

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2. The plant maintained commercial relations with the following industries:

   a. Elektro Stal Zavod, from whichthe following products were received:

      Stainless steels Nos. 602, 435 and 606; stainless steel elektro ya with one percent titanium (EYa 1T); stainless steel No. 402, composed of chrome, nickel, and niobium; widia (sic) steel Nos. 9 and 18; stainless steel elektro I

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100 (EI 100)[2]; 0.50 percent carbon steel, up to one percent chrome, one percent tungsten (wolfram), and a maximum of one percent of aluminum (0.50KhVA); stainless steel EYa 1;[1] and stainless steel Elektrostal I. 478 (EI 478)[2].

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b. Zavod im. Likhacheva, an automobile plant in Moscow, to which the following materials were sent:

0.40 percent carbon steel, containing a maximum of one percent chrome (0.40 Kh); and 0.40 percent carbon steel;

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c. Zavod im. Molotova, an automobile plant received the following materials:

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0.40 percent carbon steel, containing a maximum of one percent of chrome (0.40 Kh), and 0.40 percent carbon steel.

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d. Zlatoustskiy zavod, producing stainless steel, located in the city of Zlatoust, Chelyabinskaya oblast, supplied the following materials to the Serp i Molot Plant:

0.50 carbon steel, containing a maximum of one percent of chrome, a maximum of one percent of tungsten and a maximum of one percent of aluminum (0.50 KhVA); and 0.40 percent carbon steel, containing a maximum of one percent of chrome, a maximum of one percent of tungsten and a maximum of one percent of aluminum (0.40 KhVA).

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e. Aviation plant Nos. 30 and 45 in Moscow

f. Malolitrazhnyy Avtomobilnyy Zavod in Moscow was supplied the following materials:

0.40 percent carbon steel, containing a maximum of one percent of chrome (0.40Kh), and 0.40 percent carbon steel. 50X1-HUM

g. Zavod Sharikopodshchipnik located on Sharikopodshchipnikovskaya ulitsa, Zhdanovskiy rayon, Moscow received the following materials:

Steel wire for ball bearings, sharikopodshipnik type, containing a maximum of 1.50 percent chrome (ShKh 1.50), and steel wire for ball bearings, sharikopodshipnik type, containing a maximum of 0.60 percent chrome (ShKh 0.60). 50X1-HUM

3.

4. The Serp i Molot Plant manufactured the following products:

a) Stainless steel No. 602 (EI 602) which consisted of from 80 to 85 (sic) percent nickel, from eight to ten percent chrome, and the remaining ten or 12 percent of carbon, magnesium silicate (Spanish: magnesio silicio), sulphur, phosphorous, manganese, etc. Like other kinds of "special steel", it contained almost no iron. Wire with a cross-section of six, seven, and eight millimeters was made on the rolling mill from ingots of this steel. 50X1-HUM

b) Stainless steel wire six millimeters thick that was made from stainless steel No. 402 (EI 402) which contained 25 percent chrome, 20 percent nickel, an unknown percentage of niobium and some carbon, manganese, phosphorous, sulphur, etc. This stainless steel was received from the Elektro Stal Zavod as ingots that measured 120 millimeters square, which were transformed to ingots measuring two meters long with a 48 x 50 millimeter cross section. Each of these ingots weighed from 50 to 60 kilograms. This work was done on rolling mill No. 2, whose final rollers

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had a diameter of 450 millimeters. it was used as electrodes for electric welding and was also known as elektrosvarochnaya 478. 50X1-HUM

c) Stainless steel wire six, seven, and eight millimeters in diameter was made on the rolling mill that had final rollers with a diameter of 250 millimeters; it was made from stainless steel elektro ya, which contained a maximum of one percent of titanium (EYa 1T) and was received in blocks measuring about 140 x 120 millimeters, each of which weighed from about 180 to 200 kilograms. These were worked into square blocks measuring 48 x 50 millimeters in cross section, and then into wire. This steel was composed of 25 percent chrome, 20 percent nickel, and a maximum of one percent of titanium. This same steel was used in the manufacture of sheets from 0.50 to two millimeters thick, which were used to make tanks that measured six meters long by two meters wide by 1.5 meters high; and were used to store sulphuric acid. 50X1-HUM 50X1-HUM

they were used for cleaning steels in the rolling mill shop.

d) Stainless steel wire measuring six, seven, and eight millimeters in cross section was also made from the stainless steel elektro ya 1 (EYa 1). 50X1-HUM

e) Stainless steel wire six, seven, and eight millimeters wide was made from stainless steel Elektrostal I. number 100 (EI 100). Its composition was from six to nine percent marganets magnesium (sic: manganese magnesium?), a maximum of 18 percent of chrome, and a maximum of 15 percent of nickel; the remainder was constituted by the different elements common to steel. 50X1-HUM

5. About 1953 or 1954 pure titanium rolled for the first and only time it arrived from an unidentified

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point in ingots less than one meter long. From each ingot of titanium, two "T"-type (sic) pieces two meters long were made. [redacted] the two pieces together weighed less than ten kilograms. [redacted] When the titanium "T's" had been made, the scrap titanium was placed in a wooden box that measured about 300 millimeters long by about 150 millimeters wide by about 150 millimeters high; the top was nailed on, and the box was taken tothe office of the chief of the rolling mill shop because it was a very expensive and an extraordinarily light metal. 50X1-HUM

6. In an eight-hour day, it was never possible to completely finish parts weighing approximately 200 kilograms [sic: Production of titanium "T" never exceeded 200 kilograms per eight-hour day] notwithstanding a work crew of approximately 50 smelters, rolling-mill operators, crane operators, foreman, etc. They (sic) worked with pure titanium only once. 50X1-HUM

7. An unidentified shop in the plant chrome-plated household goods such as beds, spoons, knives, forks, etc. [redacted]

8. The foundry produced molybdenum steel, from which wire from six to ten millimeters in cross section was made on the rolling mill with final rollers 250 millimeters in diameter. 50X1-HUM [redacted]

9. [redacted] vacuum smelting was not done at the plant; these processes were usually done only in new industries. [redacted] 50X1-HUM

10. [redacted]

11. [redacted] The rolling mill shop [redacted] had four rolling mills; the 450-millimeter mill produced from 150 to 180 metric tons in one eight-hour day. [redacted]

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[redacted] 50X1-HUM

12. [redacted] the sekretnyy otdel was the only restricted section in the plant; it was located in the plant general office building. [redacted] 50X1-HUM

13. No military work was done in any of the plant sections. [redacted]

14. All shops had fire extinguishers and a fire-fighting group for general plant use. The plant had no outside guards; to enter the plant, workers had to show their pass to the plant guards, who were long dark blue trousers, a dark blue blouse, and a dark blue garrison cap; all bore pistols. No special internal pass was needed to visit any shop [redacted] The plant pass had to be renewed each year at the byuro propuskov, color was varied. It was oblong, measured about nine centimeters long by about six centimeters wide, had no inside pages, and bore the photograph, first and last names and patronymic, shop number [redacted] and a countersign stamped in ink. This countersign corresponded to each one of the shops. On some passes, it was triangular; on others, a square, etc. The color of the pass varied.[3]

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[redacted]

[redacted]

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2. The total production of the Kuntsevo Textile Mill No. 14 during the period 1943 to 1956 was for the military, for government orders, and for export. The following categories of textiles were produced in the amounts and for the consignees indicated, where such information is available: 50X1-HUM

Baston-This material whose weave was also numbered 125 /thread count?/ was produced in blue, white, black and khaki. Daily production was from 5,000 to 6,000 meters in bolts 35 to 38 meters long and 1.90 meters wide. The major portion of this production was used for uniforms for officers of the three services; 50X1-HUM

Khaki-This was produced in the same colors as the material above and was intended for uniforms of the enlisted men of the three services. About 125,000 meters of this material were produced daily, and it was also classified as "708"; 50X1-HUM

Shtapel-This material also bore the number 67 and was manufactured in 45 meter lengths which were 1.90 meters wide;

Triko-stolichnyy-This material was also known as number 117, was produced in 35 meter lengths but in varying widths;

Triko-metro-This material was also numbered 118 and produced in 35 meter lengths in varying widths;

Gabardin-This material was also numbered 119 and was produced in 35 meter lengths of varying widths. 50X1-HUM

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